The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiſer.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. II.] [4d. ſingle.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1791. [12s. per An.] [No. 82.]

Ten Hogſheads of

Muſcovado Sugars,

Of the firſt Quality,
And a CARGO of choice

Barbados Rum,

Lately imported, and to be ſold on reaſonable Terms, by

HARTSHORNE & DONALDSON,
Have alſo on Hand,
MANUFACTURED

Plaſter of Paris,

Deliverable either here, or at W. HARTSHORNE's Mill.

Alexandria, Feb. 10, 1791.

Agreeable to an act of Aſſembly for that purpoſe, WILL BE SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, on Friday the 25th of February next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, at the Eaſtern Branch Ferry,

A number of healthy country-born NEGROES, of different ages and ſexes:——Alſo STOCK of different kinds, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Bonds with approved ſecurity muſt be given, and upon the punctual payment of intereſt annually, three years credit will be allowed the purchaſers for all ſums above five pounds; but for all ſums under five pounds, ready money will be expected.

ANTHONY ADDISON,
OVERTON CARR,
HENRY A. CALLIS, *a Minor.* } *Truſtees for*

Prince-George's County, Maryland, February 8, 1791.

☞ *At the ſame time and place will be ſold, for ready-money only, a STILL of the firſt quality, containing about ſixty or ſeventy gallons.*

FOR SALE, ON CREDIT,

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY VIRGINIA-BORN SLAVES. The Sale will commence, by way of PUBLIC AUCTION, at GLOUCESTER COURT-HOUSE, on the SECOND MONDAY in MARCH next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day.—Theſe Slaves, (belonging to the eſtates of SIR JOHN PEYTON and JOHN DIXON, deceaſed, late Sheriffs of the county of Gloucester, and others their deputies and ſecurities) will be ſold under an act of the late ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, entitled, "*An Act for the better ſecuring debts within mentioned, due and owing to the Commonwealth.*"—Credit will be given until the 10th day of April 1792, the purchaſers giving bonds with approved ſecurity, bearing intereſt, and to be proceeded upon as that act directs; payable in tobacco or intereſt warrants at the ſame rates they were receivable for taxes in the years 1782, 1783, and 1784; or in any public ſecurities, indents or warrants for intereſt iſſued or to be iſſued, either by the United States or this ſtate, at ſuch rates as the Governor and Council may direct.

PHLIP TABB,
JAMES BOOKER,
ARMISTEAD SMITH,
JAMES BAYTOP, } *Commiſſioners.*

Gloucester County, January 15, 1791.

MEMORANDUM.—For the better information of the purchaſers, a gentleman who is acquainted with the terms of the above mentioned ſale, requeſts us to add—that he underſtands that by the laws referred to, and under the act of the late ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, entitled "*An Act providing for the ſupport of Government, and for payment of the public debt,*"—Inſpected crop tobacco will be received in diſcharge of the bonds to be given for the above-mentioned ſales, at the rates from 26/ to 28/. the hundred, and intereſt warrants and warrants on the contingent fund, iſſued by the Auditor of Virginia, at Twenty Shillings on the Pound.

4w. THE *PRINTERS.*

Bladenſburg, Feb.. 1, 1791.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Bladenſburg, the 30th of January, *an Iriſh Servant Lad*, named EDWARD PENDERGAST, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, has black hair, dark eyes, a down look, and ſomewhat round-ſhouldered; he has a tooth cut in the front of his mouth in the upper jaw; had on and took with him a ragged ſhirt, no buttons on the collar, 2 holes worked with thread, a pair of half-worn, twilled blue cloth trouſers, a pair of light blue ſtockings, one pair of country-made ſhoes, one pair of plated buckles, middling large, a Dutch cap, which he ſtrove to change, a new jacket made round, with buttons on the ſleeves, of dark gray cloth. It is probable he may change his cloaths.—Whoever will deliver the above-named Servant Lad to the ſubſcriber, in Bladenſburg, ſhall have the above Reward.

RICHARD JONES.

N. B. The ſame Lad ran away in Oct. 1788. All Maſters of Veſſels are hereby forewarned carrying off ſaid Servant under penalty of the law.

Dunlap & Craig

HAVE FOR SALE,
A QUANTITY OF

Seine Twine.

Alexandria, Feb. 3, 1791.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Fairfax and Prince-Street: The extent is fifty by ſixty feet; it is one of the firſt ſituations in this Town for buſineſs.—For Terms apply to the Owner, JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH, in Baltimore, or to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.

Alexandria, Jan. 31, 1791.

JESSE TAYLOR
HAS JUST IMPORTED,
In the *Louis*, Capt. *Stiles*, and the *Sally*, Capt. *Crowdhill*, from *Liverpool*, and in the *John* Capt. *Travers*, from *Briſtol*,
A general Aſſortment of

Merchandiſe,

Which he will ſell on the loweſt terms, for *Caſh*, or *Country Produce*, or, to punctual men, on *ſhort Credit*.

Alexandria, Oct. 28, 1790.

WILLIAMS & CARY
HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brig Virginia, from London,
A large Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms:

ALSO,

Some excellent OLD SHERRY in Pipes and Quarter Caſks, OLD PORT in do. and BOTTLED SHERRY in Cheſts and Half-Cheſts.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

A few Hogſheads of prime

Surinam Sugar

For Sale by
MURRAYS and WHEATON,
Who have alſo,

Jamaica Spirit in Tierces; Weſt-India and New-England Rum in Hogſheads and Barrels; Gin in Pipes; Teneriffe and Malaga Wine in Pipes; Coffee and Cotton in Bags; Cider in Barrels; freſh Chocolate in ſmall Boxes; a few Pieces of Ruſſia Duck; American 20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails; Hyſon and Bohea Tea; Alſpice and Pepper; Wrapping-Paper; Stone-Lime; Tow Linen, &c. which they will exchange for Caſh or Country Produce, on the moſt moderate Terms.

Alexandria, Dec. 20, 1790. t. f.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Thurſday the 13th ult. *an indented Servant*, by name ZACHARIAH WEAKS, 18 years of age, rather ſmall and childiſh for his age, fair hair, and ſallow complexion; had on when he went away an out-ſide jacket and trouſers of thick dark gray mixed cloth, an under-jacket of deep blue half thicks, gray yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes with thongs, and a half-worn wool hat.——Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive *Five Dollars*, or the above Reward, if brought to my Farm in Fairfax County, near the Falls Church, or Store in Alexandria.

GEORGE HUNTER.

Feb. 2, 1791. f.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near the Court Houſe, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 1ſt of this inſtant, a likely, very fair, *Mulatto Slave*, named *BASIL*, about 35 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has grey eyes, and is very bald on the top of his head: Had on and took with him, when he went away, a new country-cloth fulled jacket, mixed with the natural black and white wool, and twilled, a white cloth waiſtcoat, brown corduroy breeches, white yarn ſtockings, and ſhoes with buckles: Likewiſe, a mixed full-cloth great-coat, worn thread bare, with a brown velvet cape, and a large fan-tail hat, which he commonly wears cocked up two ſides, with a ribbon and buckle.—Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS, and if brought home, the above reward, paid by

ALLEN BOWIE.

January 15, 1791. 6w.

N. B. I have received certain intelligence, that the above ſlave was put over the river Patowmack on Sunday the 9th inſt. at Col. *Henry Lee's* Iſland, in Loudoun County, Virginia, and paſſes there as a freeman by the name of JOHN JACKSON.—He was making for Leeſburg.

TO BE SOLD,
(On very reaſonable Terms,)

SIX hundred and thirty acres of LAND, lying in Hampſhire county, Virginia, ſituated on the Great-Capon river, which runs through it, and abounds with fine trout, and other fiſh, and on the premiſes are all kinds of game; two hundred acres of which are well calculated for meadow, (fifteen acres already made) about one hundred cleared and under good fence; a great part of it freſh, and in good order for corn, hemp or tobacco—There are on the premiſes a tolerable good dwelling-houſe, a large and commodious good barn, and other out-houſes, a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit—It is well calculated for ſtock, as well on account of the quantity of meadow that is to be made, as its ſituation for an excellent range, equally good on both ſides of the ſaid river, and very extenſive—The land is generally very level, well timbered and watered with divers ſprings, and on the great road leading to Alexandria, Dumfries, and Frederickſburgh, to Pittſburg, to the Weſtern Settlements, and within 16 miles of the Borough of Winchester, (which is thought to be the moſt healthy ſituation, and the beſt for trade, of any inland town on the Continent) and a commodious place for a tan-yard, or a tavern.

Alſo, 965 acres in Harriſon county, on the eaſt ſide of Tyger's Valley river, below the mouth of Leading-Creek, 30 miles from the head-waters of Patowmack, which ſoon will be made navigable, as produce already comes down to George-Town.

990 acres in the ſame county, on the waters of Cheat-River, at the head of Willſon's mill-run.

806 acres on the waters of Piney River and Paint-Creek, upon New-River in Montgomery county.

1131 acres on the ſame waters and river adjoining the abovementioned 806 acres, and lying on Hunter's road to Cullbertſon's bottom, in the ſame county.

The above Lands will be ſold cheap for Caſh, and young healthy Negroes taken in part of payment ——For further particulars enquire of *Bernard O'Neill*, Eſq. George-Town; Mr. *George Leigh*, at Leonard-Town; *Patrick Shelly*, in Peter Little's Town, Pennſylvania or the ſubſcriber in Alexandria.

PATRICK MURRAY.

Sept. 2, 1790.

N. B. To be LET, a large commodious Stone Houſe on the main ſtreet of Winchester, with an arched cellar under the whole; alſo, a new kitchen, two ſtables, a draw-well, and a ſmoak-houſe on the premiſes——and a wooden houſe, 53 feet long, and about 24 feet wide.

FOR SALE,

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, and the Hon. *Henry Lee*, Eſqrs.

ONE Thouſand Three Hundred Ten and an Half ACRES of the moſt valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Patowmack River. This land lies on Patowmack River and Catoctan-Creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter upwards of 600. It is diſtant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-Town 40; from the Great-Falls 30; from Leeſburg 10; from Frederick Town 10; from Shepherd's-Town 20; from Winchester 30; and from Fort Cumberland 100.—It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of ſuch richneſs of ſoil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.—For the accommodation and eaſe of any perſon that may wiſh to purchaſe leſs than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be ſold ſeparately.—The greateſt part of the land, it is ſuppoſed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extenſive and inexhauſtible quantities of it lying near to, and ſome upon, the very brink of the river's bank.—With theſe will be ſold the right of taking iron-ore and lime-ſtone from off another tract adjoining, forever. Upon the ſame lots the conveniencies for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for ſuch purpoſes.

The purchaſer, or purchaſers, muſt give bond, with approved ſecurity for the payment of the purchaſe-money—One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the laſt payment in 24 months from the day of ſale.—The plat and title-papers may be ſeen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this Town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the *Alexandria Tobacco Warehouſes* are now open for the reception of Tobacco, under the direction of an entire new ſet of Inſpectors and Pickers, who will reſide in the Town. Thoſe who may be inclined to bring their Tobacco to them may depend on the utmoſt attention and deſpatch.

Alexandria, Dec. 22, 1790. 8. f.

Purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, of the State of Virginia, obtained for the ſale of the eſtate of *John Semple*, deceaſed, for the payment of his debts, WILL BE SOLD, at the Town of Colcheſter, on the firſt Monday in April next,

A TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, lying in Fairfax County, and near the Town of Colcheſter, containing about 875 acres, being a part of the lands which were advertiſed for ſale in Sept. 1788: the ſale of this part was delayed for want of a ſurvey. The purchaſer, or purchaſers, of the above land to give bond, with approved ſecurity, to pay the purchaſe-money in one, two, three and four years, with intereſt from the day of ſale until paid.

We agree to advertiſe and make ſale of the above land at the time and place above mentioned, as Commiſſioners appointed by the High Court of Chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
LEVEN POWELL. } Commiſſioners.

N. B. If the day appointed for the ſale ſhould be wet, the ſale will be held on the next fair day.

Sept. 20, 1790. t. f.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol, in the City of Richmond, Oct. 28, 1790.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, MORDECAI LEWIS, and WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, } Plaintiffs,
DORSEY PENTICOST, Defendant.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity, according to the Act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counſel, it is ordered that the Defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the Bill of the Plaintiffs: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome Church of the Pariſh of Fairfax, in the County of Fairfax, on ſome Sunday immediately after Divine Service, and at the front door of the Capitol, in the City of Richmond.

(A Copy.)

Teſte, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

HODGSON, NICHOLSON, & CO
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the Brig Baltimore, Capt. Cunningham,

A General Aſſortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, NAILS in Caſks, SAD IRONS in Caſks, CUTLERY in ſmall Caſes, BLISTERED and GERMAN STEEL, &c. &c. which they will ſell on reaſonable Terms.

Alexandria, Oct. 12, 1790.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody *a Negro Man*, who calls himſelf WILLIAM JONES, and ſays he is free; he is about 30 years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high.—The owner (if any) is requeſted to come, pay his charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold in two months from this date for his priſon fees and other charges.

J. THOMAS, K. F. G.

Alexandria, Jan. 7, 1791.

☞ *ANY perſon poſſeſſing, or who can give any information of,* a ſtolen *or* ſtray Cow, *and will inform the Printers of her* marks *and* numbers, *ſhall be* properly *rewarded.*

N. B. *She has been miſſing about two months.*

Alexandria, Feb. 3, 1791.

To the LADIES.

THE Editors beg leave moſt reſpectfully to repreſent that the collection of *Rags* is an object of great importance to them, and to ſolicit from the *Publick Spirit* of the Ladies what they have in vain endeavoured to obtain from the more common, and leſs refined, motive of private intereſt. To accompliſh a purpoſe ſo laudable in itſelf, and ſo beneficial to the Editors, hey are perſuaded that nothing more is neceſſary then to prevail on ſome one Lady to ſet the example, by the eaſy expedient of opening a *Rag Bag* in her family. For any quantity of Linen or Cotton Rags, Returns ſhall be made either in Money, or in any Articles of Stationery at the moſt reduced prices; and the Lady favouring them with the largeſt ſupply will be entitled to a diſtinguiſhed place in the Temple of PATRIOTISM

☞ *The Subſcribers to this Paper are earneſtly requeſted to pay up their reſpective Arrears.*

Excellent ſhining

INK,

At 1s. per Pint, for Sale at the Printing Office.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

WHATEVER were the motives which induced a publication of the Trial of *Negro Moſes*, in your Paper, it is plain that the object and deſign of the publication of the piece in your laſt Paper, under the ſignature of "*A Bye-Stander*," was to impreſs the Public with an opinion that Mr. *Alexander* is a humane, indulgent maſter—that his ſlaves are rogues, diſobedient to his orders, more maſters than ſlaves, and that the poſſeſſion of them is rather an evil than a benefit.

To prove the former, to the ſatisfaction of Mr. Alexander's neighbours, and of the unprejudiced *Bye Standers* at the Trial of Moſes, requires more ingenuity, art and addreſs, than the "Bye-Stander" poſſeſſes.—It is alſo evident, from various circumſtances mentioned in the publication, and which were not proved in the trial, that the "Bye-Stander" is either Mr. Alexander himſelf, or ſome perſon employed by him.

He boldly aſſerts that the evidence in many inſtances is miſtated in the account given of the trial. He promiſes to ſubjoin the balance of the teſtimony, and ſays he is not afraid of being contradicted in his account of it.—From theſe declarations one would naturally expect, from a candid narrator, a full, juſt and minute ſtatement of what he calls the balance of the teſtimony. But how great muſt be the ſurpriſe of thoſe who heard the trial, in finding a variety of circumſtances mentioned by the "Bye-Stander" which were not given in evidence, and the moſt material parts of the teſtimony he undertakes to relate, ſuppreſſed! He ſays that the bad conduct of Mr. Alexander's Negroes, produced by indulgence, required a cure, and pointed out the neceſſity of placing over them a man who would not only watch over their actions, but who had firmneſs enough to enforce obedience. It is ſomewhat ſtrange that, if Mr. Alexander was really an indulgent maſter, he ſhould employ Williams immediately after he was turned off by his ſiſter on account of his barbarous and cruel treatment of her ſlaves. There was indeed ample proof of many inſtances of ſeverity uſed by Williams to Mr. Alexander's Negroes; but not a tittle of proof of any conteſt for power between him and them. Mr. Alexander did ſay in the courſe of his teſtimony (which was given with great warmth, and acrimony againſt Moſes) that Williams for ſome time paſt had become more mild than he formerly had been: But all Mr. Alexander's Negroes, who were examined on the part of the Commonwealth, and who gave their teſtimony much more diſpaſſionately than he did, and who certainly were better acquainted with Williams's treatment of them, than he could be, declared that it was not ſo, and ſome of them feelingly added, that "he grew worſer and worſer." It would appear, from the Bye-Stander's ſtatement, that Moſes had long lived with Mr. Alexander, and had always experienced his indulgence, "inſomuch as to have been allowed two days in every week to viſit his wife in Maryland"—But from Mr. Alexander's own teſtimony, he never lived with him but one year; and the time given him to go to and return from, his wife, was from Saturday afternoon until ſome time on the Monday following—So that Sunday muſt be counted as one of the days he was indulged with.

The Bye-Stander admits, and it was proved, that Mr. Alexander was apprehenſive that his property in Moſes might be endangered, by his continuance in Maryland, by the laws of that ſtate. It is probable, from Mr. Alexander's well known character, that he was more than *apprehenſive* that his property in Moſes would be endangered by his continuance in Maryland—and that he actually knew that Moſes had become free, in conſequence of his hiring of him in Maryland for the laſt year, by virtue of an act of Aſſembly of that State, made in the year 1783, prohibiting the bringing of ſlaves into that State. That he was free, will appear by the following extract from that act: "Be it enacted by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, that it ſhall not be lawful, after the paſſing of this act, to import or bring into this State, by land or water, any Negro, Mulatto, or other Slave, for ſale, or to reſide in this State; and any perſon brought into this State as a ſlave contrary tot his act, if a ſlave before, ſhall thereupon immediately ceaſe to be a ſlave, and ſhall be free." Then follow ſome proviſos, which do not, however, take in Mr. Alexander's caſe.

It may therefore be well ſuppoſed, that the boaſted humane offers made by Mr. Alexander to Moſes, proceeded not ſo much from principles of humanity, as from a deſire to detain as a ſlave one whom he knew to be free. The relation given by the Bye-Stander of Williams's whipping Moſes, is materially different from the evidence given of that fact; which was, that Moſes begged one of the Negroes, who had been uſing a cart, to take him in the cart down to the Overſeer's houſe alledging that his legs were ſo galled with the chains that he could not walk without great pain; that the Overſeer came up at the time he was making the requeſt, aſked the Negro what he was about, the Negro then informed him of the requeſt Moſes had made; he then damned Moſes, and ſaid "he would cart him with the devil to him;" and then began to beat him, not with a ſmall ſwitch, but a large hickory, and continued to beat him for a conſiderable diſtance, until Moſes fell into a gully, which his chains prevented his croſſing; he continued to beat him, while he lay in the gully, until Moſes's cries alarmed him—he then called to one of the Negroes and ordered him to take him down to his houſe. There was no evidence given of the quantity of clothes Moſes had on when he received the beating; but, admitting he was clothed in the manner repreſented, what was to ſhelter his head, face, legs and thighs from the blows?

He admits that Moſes's fellow-ſervants repreſented the chaſtiſement as ſevere; but ſays that Moſes confeſſed to one of the witneſſes that he did not hurt him. This witneſs was Mrs. Williams. His fellow-ſervants were produced as witneſſes againſt him by his maſter, no doubt with a view that what they ſwore ſhould be credited; and it is unreaſonable in him to expect that that part of their teſtimony, which made againſt Moſes, ſhould be regarded, and that which made for him, diſregarded. The Bye Stander is certainly miſtaken in ſaying that all the witneſſes, who ſpoke of his confinement, concurred in declaring that he was treated with humanity, during the whole of his confinement, having it in his power to lie down and ſleep with comfort, and more than enough to eat and drink when he inclined to do ſo.

He forgets the teſtimony of young Mr. Alexander, who, on being interrogated, acknowledged that water was refuſed him when he aſked for it, becauſe he would not *eat*—and it is not eaſy to conceive how a man, with his arms fettered, and his legs chained, and chained to the chimney-piece, could lie down and ſleep with comfort. He ſuſpects that Moſes was not under any impreſſions of fear, from any threats which Williams had uſed, though he admits that in his confeſſion, he aſſigned it as an excuſe. "But, he aſks, "ſhall a man who has committed a crime, juſtify himſelf, by an artful confeſſion of what could otherwiſe be proved, as in the preſent inſtance, and mix with it ſuch circumſtances as to make it no crime at all?" To this interrogatory it may be truly anſwered, that this confeſſion of Moſes was made by him to his fellow-ſervants, immediately after he had committed the act, at a time when he declared he was convinced that he ſhould die for it; to his maſter afterwards, and that he perſevered in the ſame account of the matter all the time he was in gaol, and whilſt he had not a hope that his life could be ſaved: It cannot therefore be conſidered as an artful confeſſion, but as the truth, ſpoken by a man under the moſt awful impreſſions. But if the fact could have been proved otherwiſe, than by his confeſſion, to what purpoſe were 8 or 10 witneſſes examined, in behalf of the Commonwealth, to prove that he confeſſed he had killed him? It is true that his confeſſion could not have been given in evidence in his behalf. But when it was brought in evidence againſt him, reaſon, juſtice, and law, required that it ſhould be taken altogether, and as full credit given to that part of it which made in his favour, as to that which made againſt him.

The Bye Stander doubts the truth of Moſes's being under the impreſſion of fear; firſt, "becauſe it was in proof that a few hours before the killing happened, and whilſt the deceaſed was loading the gun with which he was ſhot, Moſes was leſs ſullen than uſual, ſmiled frequently, and appeared to be entirely at eaſe." Theſe ſymptoms are as uncommon in a man, who is premeditating a murder, as in one who is under a dread of danger. But might not the threats, which alarmed him, have been made *after* the Overſeer's return from ſhooting duck?—Secondly, "Mrs. Williams heard no ſuch threats;" but might they not have been made without her hearing, or attending to them? And, thirdly, "if he had been impreſſed with ſuch fears, a ſenſe of his danger would certainly have induced him to communicate them to his maſter's ſon, who was at the Overſeer's, in Moſes's preſence, ſome ſhort time before he was killed." What had he to hope from ſuch a communication? He knew that his maſter had put him into the hands of Williams to *break* him, or *ſubdue* him, as Williams expreſſed it, and therefore could not flatter himſelf that his maſter would protect him from his cruelty. Another very curious reaſon is given why he doubts the truth of the confeſſion, viz. "Becauſe Moſes acknowledged that he laid awake whilſt the Overſeer had gone out to ſhoot ducks, and after he returned took notice of the place where he put his gun. Is it to be wondered at, that a man, ſhackled and tormented as he was, ſhould lay awake until 9 or 10 o'clock at night? For it could not be more when the Overſeer returned, becauſe he was killed about 11 o'clock, and he had gone to bed, and was aſleep, when Moſes went out of the houſe. But this weakeſt of all evidence, as he calls it, was encountered by Mrs. Williams's teſtimony.

But in his ſtatement of Mrs. Williams's teſtimony, he ſuppreſſes a part of it which alone was ſufficient to deſtroy it's credibility. She ſaid that in her *ſleep* ſhe heard Moſes call out that "he was going;" that her huſband jump'd up in his *ſleep*, and ran to the door, and immediately the gun was fired—and then ſhe went on and related what the Bye-Stander has thought proper to ſtate.—Now admitting, what can ſcarcely be preſumed, that Mrs. Williams was, at the time ſhe gave her teſtimony, free from ſentiments of reſentment, and the deſire of revenge, and that her teſtimony ſtood unimpeached by other evidence, yet it is not eaſy for a rational man to credit it.

1ſt. Becauſe her alarm, agitation, and diſtreſs of mind muſt have been ſo great that it is hardly to be ſuppoſed that ſhe could have a perfect recollection of what paſt.

2ndly. The circumſtances ſhe mentioned are altogether improbable. Can any candid and impartial man ſeriouſly believe that if Moſes had premeditated the death of Williams, and was determined to kill him, he would not have perpetrated the act whilſt he lay aſleep in his bed, and was incapable of making any reſiſtance? He was not without the means of death; the hand-cuffs he had extricated himſelf from would have anſwered the purpoſe. This, we believe, is what any man in his ſenſes, who entertained the deſign imputed to Moſes, would have done—or can they believe that Moſes would have taken a gun, go out of the houſe with chains on his legs, and alarm Williams, that he might come out of the houſe to give him an opportunity of killing him? Could he be certain that the gun would not miſs fire? And if it had, what reſiſtance could he have made, chained as he was? What proſpect had he of eſcaping from his reſentment and cruelty? But the man who could credit her teſtimony, after hearing the evidence of Mrs. ———, muſt be ſtrongly prejudiced and infatuated. Her teſtimony merited, and gained, more credit than Mrs. Williams's, or Mr. Alexander's, or both together—becauſe ſhe was not biaſſed by reſentment, revenge or intereſt. This cannot be ſaid of Mrs. Williams; and Mr. Alexander really appeared more anxious for the condemnation of Moſes, than Moſes himſelf did for his acquittal: And witneſſes ought to gain credit, in proportion as they appear to be unbiaſſed, unprejudiced, and diſintereſted—ſhe was conſiſtent, diſtinct, and poſitive in her teſtimony, and no uncertainty appeared in it—ſhe ſaid that ſhe repeatedly heard a female voice repeat, "I knew nothing about it: I was aſleep, when the gun was fired—that this was the ſame voice which was lamenting the death of Williams." There was no proof that any of Mr. Alexander's Negroes lamented his death; neither is it probable that they would or did lament it—The diſtance and ſituation of the two places, as deſcribed by the Bye-Stander, could not prevent her hearing diſtinctly what paſſed. Almoſt every body knows, from their own obſervation, that a ſound is conveyed much further acroſs water, than over land—the medium being more denſe, and nothing to intercept the ſound. Let the candid mind determine, whether the confeſſion of Moſes, which was given in evidence againſt him, ſupported by reaſon and probability, does not deſerve more credit than the teſtimony of Mrs. Williams, which was repugnant to reaſon and probability, and impeached by a lady of character.

The Bye-Stander's attempt to reſcue the memory of the deceaſed, from the charge of the death of Bob, ſhould not be noticed, were it not to ſhew how unfairly he ſtates the evidence given on the trial. He ſays, that it appeared in evidence that Williams had given him 20 laſhes with a ſwitch, eight days before his death, &c. If nothing more had been given in evidence, it would, indeed, be moſt uncharitable to attribute his death to Williams. We agree with the Bye-Stander, that the whipping which Bob received does not juſtify the opinion, of his death being occaſioned by it—But it fully appeared in evidence, even by Mr. Alexander himſelf, that he had a bad rupture, and a coſtiveneſs which no medicines could remove. His maſter's obſervation was, that "his obſtruction was ſuch as was ſufficient to kill a horſe." Let it be obſerved that he was tied acroſs a hogſhead when whipped; a poſition in which his inteſtines, from the nature of his complaint, were moſt liable to injury. It is well known that an inflammation of the bowels is attended with the moſt obſtinate coſtiveneſs—that ſuch an inflammation was occaſioned by the *mode* in which he was whipped, is moſt reaſonable—and of courſe was the cauſe of his death. But it further appeared in evidence, that ſoon after he was releaſed, he declared that he was *gone*; that he felt *ſomething break in his inſide* whilſt he was extended acroſs the hogſhead, and that he continued ill from that time until his death. The Bye Stander ſtates that perſons were appointed to view Bob, who declared that they perceived no marks of ſeverity on his back, which appeared quite ſmooth and free from ſcars. But it appeared in evidence that he was whipped upon his *Poſteriors*—with a view probably, to evade the conſequences of any future enquiry: As if the whipping might not be extremely ſevere, without touching his *Back!*

The Bye-Stander affects to deplore the unhappy ſituation of ſlaves, as well as the political michief which ſlavery begets: But, he ſays, if it muſt exiſt, from the innumerable difficulties which forbid emancipation, it is abſolutely neceſſary, for their own happineſs, as well as for the ſafety and tranquillity of ſociety, that the power of controuling, and of enforceing ſubmiſſion, ſhould be veſted in their maſters. I ſuppoſe he means, that the maſter ſhould have an unlimited power over his ſlave—and that he may uſe whatever means, by torture or otherwiſe, to enforce ſubmiſſion If this is his meaning, I deny his poſition.—Becauſe the right of ſelf-preſervation neither is, nor can be, taken from a ſlave by the laws of this country. If he means moderate correction only, then his poſition may be granted. The right of the maſter to correct his ſlave, and the right of ſelf-preſervation in the ſlave, when his life is endangered, may conſiſt very well together. Theſe rights exiſt in the relation of parent and child, maſter and ſervant; and why not in maſter and ſlave?

He aſks "is it not ſtrange that it ſhould be more criminal in a ſlave to *ſtrike* than to *kill* a white man? In the firſt caſe he ſhall be puniſhed with thirty laſhes, whatever may be his provocation; but in the latter, he ſtands juſtified." This aſſertion caſts an odium upon the laws of this country which, unfavourable as they are to ſlaves, they do not deſerve. The law which he alludes to is as follows: "That if any Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, bond or free, ſhall at any time lift his or her hand, in oppoſition to any Chriſtian, not being a Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, he or ſhe ſo offending ſhall for every ſuch offence, proved by the oath of the party before a Juſtice of the Peace of the County where ſuch offence ſhall be committed, receive thirty laſhes on his or her bare back, well laid on, by order of ſuch Juſtice."

Rigorous and cruel would it be to conſtrue this law in ſuch a manner as to ſubject a Negro, Mulatto or Indian, who was unwarrantably aſſaulted by a white man, to the penalty of this law. An impartial judge could never inflict it. All laws ought to receive a reaſonable conſtruction. It is indecent to ſuppoſe that the Legiſlature, by this act, meant to take from that unhappy claſs of men, the right of defending their lives and members from the unjuſtifiable attacks and outrages of any ruffian who might call himſelf a *Chriſtian*. The reaſonable conſtruction of the act is, that if any Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, ſhould make the firſt aſſault on a white man, who has no authority over him, or ſhall oppoſe his maſter in the lawful exerciſe of his authority over him, he ſhall be puniſhed in the manner preſcribed by the act. And ſo far the law is juſt; becauſe they are not poſſeſſed of, property to make compenſation in damages to the perſon aſſaulted. The law is equally as poſitive, that if any man aſſault another, he ſubjects himſelf to an action, and ſhall make compenſation in damages to the party aſſaulted: He ſhall alſo anſwer to the Commonwealth by an indictment, and ſhall be fined and impriſoned. Yet if the aſſault was occaſioned by a firſt aſſault of the party he aſſaulted, he ſtands juſtified, and is not puniſhable either by action or indictment. The ſame doctrine will apply to a Negro who lifts his hand in oppoſition to a white man, in defence of his life or members, or of his perſon, if the aſſailant has no authority over him.

It is impoſſible for the Legiſlature to define the particular circumſtances which will juſtify a ſlave in reſorting to his natural right of ſelf-preſervation. That muſt be left to the diſcretion of the Judges; who will judge in the caſe of a Negro, as of a white man, whether there was real danger to be apprehended, and whether he could eſcape the impending miſchief by any other means.—By the laws of this country, a white man is guilty of the ſame crime who takes away the life of a Negro as he is if he deprives a white man of his life.—If the crime be the ſame, why is not the right to preſerve their lives the ſame? The beſt general rule which can be laid down to determine when a man is juſtifiable in killing another is, whether it be done to prevent the commiſſion of a crime which would be puniſhed with death.—Thus, a man, to preſerve his own life, may kill the aſſailant, a woman, to preſerve her chaſtity, may kill the raviſher, a thief attempting to break into a houſe in the night time, may be killed with impunity.

Why ſhould not that tenderneſs which the laws have for the weakneſs of human nature, be extended to ſlaves? Have they not the ſame feelings, paſſions, and frailties that white men have? May they not ſay, in the language of SHAKESPEARE,

"*Hath not a* NEGRO *eyes? hath not a* NEGRO
"*hands; organs, dimenſions, ſenſes, affections,*
"*paſſions? fed with the ſame food, hurt by the*
"*ſame weapons, ſubject to the ſame diſeaſes, healed by the ſame means, warmed and cooled by the*
"*ſame winter and ſummer, as a* WHITE-MAN *is?*
"*—If you prick us, do we not bleed? if you tickle*
"*us, do we not laugh? if you poiſon us, do we*
"*not die?*"

We ſhould ſuppoſe the more enlightened a man is, the more inexcuſable he is in giving way to the paſſions and weakneſſes of human nature.

The ſerious and awful conſequences to the defenceleſs individuals of this State, which the Bye-Stander fears, are more likely to be produced by injuſtice, cruelty, and inhumanity to our ſlaves, than by a mild, equitable, and humane treatment of them. Inſulted nature will not always be trampled upon; many inſtances have happened of ſlaves offering violence to cruel and tyrannical Maſters and Overſeers; not one can be produced of their attempting an injury to thoſe who have treated them with common humanity.

It is not therefore to be apprehended that any evil conſequences will be produced by the deciſion in the caſe of Moſes; but it is hoped, and believed, that good conſequences will ariſe from it; by ſhewing that ſlaves do retain rights which are not to be violated and trampled on with impunity by cruel and inhuman Overſeers—which, to the diſgrace of this country, has hitherto been too often the caſe.

MANY BYE-STANDERS.

Feb. 15, 1791.

Meſſrs. HANSON & BOND:

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR Correſpondent who ſigns himſelf "*A Friend to uſeful Knowledge*," ſeems to have been a little out of humour, either, becauſe I miſunderſtood him, or he me. The anſwer I gave, or *attempted* to give, to his query, was on the ſuppoſition, that the variation was weſterly increaſing; and in that caſe, by counting forward toward the left hand on the circumferentor, (the compaſs I mentioned being furniſhed with one, numbered from the north towards the left hand) from the former courſe as many degrees as the needle has varied ſince the laſt ſurvey, I ſay, by ſo doing, you will have an univerſal *rule*, for correcting the variation, not only when weſterly increaſing, but alſo, when eaſterly decreaſing: And I believe the *reaſon* is as univerſal as the rule. For when the needle has a tendency to the left hand, the courſe muſt be corrected by moving the index as much to the right; and it is plain that if we count the number of degrees the needle has varied ſince laſt ſurvey, from the former courſe on the circumferentor, towards the left hand, and then turn the box about to the right, till the needle agree with that particular degree, the index will have moved towards the right an angle equal to the difference of variation, and will ſhew the true line.

Your Correſpondent, in explaining the *backwoods terms*, allows, by implication, that the variation is either weſterly decreaſing, or eaſterly increaſing: For if a line was N. 20 W. 75 years ago, and is N. 25 W. now, it is evident that the needle has had a tendency to the right ſince the angle between it and the ſaid line is

increaſed. In this caſe I own that we muſt count the difference of variation to the right, or backward from the former courſe, on the circumferentor; but I cannot agree with the gentleman, where, having laid off a courſe N. 20 W. and after that N. 25 W. he ſays, the latter will bring me *actually* and not *ſeemingly* to the right of the former.

Laſtly.—When the needle has a motion from left to right, that is, when the variation is weſterly decreaſing, or caſterly increaſing, that method is appoſite enough, viz. Of adding the difference of variation in the N. W. and S. E. and ſubtracting in the N. E. and S. W. quarters of the quartered compaſs, marked contrary to the horizon, for the former quarters are numbered from left to right, but the latter from right to left, and adding in the former, will have a ſimilar effect to ſubtracting in the latter, viz. that of moving the index to the left hand—But a contrary method muſt be obſerved where the variation is weſterly increaſing, or caſterly decreaſing.—Upon the whole, it appeared to me, in the gentleman's query, that he wiſhed to know, if the variation was weſterly increaſing, why ſurveyors run, &c. to the left hand; but it appears, by his explanation of running to the left, that the variation, if weſterly, is decreaſing, or caſterly increaſing: But this is not the caſe every where. In ſome places my rule will take place, and in ſome places his. And as the needle is a very variable thing, I think the ſurveyor ought to have ſuch inſtruments, as would enable him to take aſtronomical obſervations—Perhaps ſetting the common compaſs to ſome old line, may come near the truth; but if a true meridian were aſcertained in every county, I think it would be a better mark to examine compaſſes by. This is by no means meant as an attack on your correſpondent; it is merely publiſhed for the ſake of inveſtigating truth; neither do I find in myſelf any propenſity for writing, nor, if I did, would my avocations permit to ſpend much time in that way. But if it ſhould be neceſſary for me, at any time, to ſay a little, it ſhall always be ſuch as becomes friends of uſeful knowledge to ſay. I am, gentlemen, your obedient humble Servant,

G. H. *&c.*

Alexandria, Feb. 5, 1791.

Meſſrs. HANSON & BOND,

IN your laſt paper, I diſcover an addreſs calculated to juſtify the conduct of Mr. Alexander, and his ſervant, Hezekiah Williams, in their treatment of negro Moſes, and to reprobate the ſlave, for defending himſelf againſt the attack of the late Mr. Williams. Whether the conduct of Moſes upon principles of ſelf-preſervation can be warranted by the laws of the land, I ſhall not determine.—The anxious ſolicitude of every countenance for Moſes's preſervation, the repeated plaudits on the deciſion of the Court, loudly proclaim the heart-felt ſatisfaction that the humane and benevolent experienced on his acquittal—I ſhall only comment on the improper ſtatement of the Bye-Stander, reſpecting the teſtimony of a Lady of character—the following were expreſſly her words:—"She heard a voice (that ſhe ſuppoſed to be Mrs. Williams's, in anſwer to a queſtion ſhe thought was aſked her) ſay ſhe was aſleep in her bed and knew nothing (alluding to Moſes's eſcape) till ſhe heard the gun."—The council for the priſoner then aſked the Lady, "if ſhe thought it was the ſame voice that was crying"—ſhe replied, ſhe *thought* it was. I deny that the lady ſaid "ſhe heard a female voice which ſhe was *ſure* was Mrs. Williams's." This ſuggeſtion is a wanton and illiberal perverſion of truth, merely intended to weaken the Lady's teſtimony, and to ſupport Mrs. Williams's: "For," ſays the Bye-Stander, "the diſtance from the Lady's houſe to Williams's is at leaſt half a mile, with a Creek between and ſteep banks on each ſide, particularly on that where Williams's houſe ſtood." To hear a voice at ſuch a diſtance is ſo ſtrange that the Bye-Stander thinks little credit ought to be given to ſuch uncertain teſtimony; the very reaſon aſſigned ("the Creek being between, &c.") that the voice could not be heard, proves the probability of it. I appeal to human nature if it is preſumable that Mrs. Williams could give her teſtimony upon the Inqueſt with coolneſs, while the ſad ſpectacle—the lifeleſs body of the deareſt of all relatives—the partner of her joys and cares, but a few hours before lay wallowing in his blood—lopped off in the bloom and vigour of life? If ſhe, in this heart-rending ſituation, felt not the influence of retaliation, ſhe had bid adieu to ſublunary impreſſions.—The Lady alluded to had refuſed to attend Court, Mr. Territ and Mr. J. Hunter can avouch the aſſertion; obſerving that "Mr. Alexander and his Son, who were on the ſpot, could do juſtice to Moſes; but if they were not privy to Mrs. Williams's declaration, it might appear ſtrange that ſhe at a diſtance could be poſſeſſed of it." After I had got into town on the day of the tryal, the council for the priſoner ſent after the Lady, and inſiſted upon her attendance as a witneſs. Could the aſſertion of ſlaves ſtrenghthen the teſtimony of the Lady, many proofs could be brought forward to prove the exiſtence of Mrs. Williams's declaration; but I am now told that unhappy part of the human race is in the degraded ſtate of the brute creation—no natural rights—but a *vox et preterea nihil.*—If the Bye-Stander ſtill indulges his incredulity, I wiſh to invite him to Summer-Hill; perhaps the evidence of his ſenſes might bring conviction to his mind of the probability of being heard half a mile, at the ſilent time of night, between a "Creek and upon ſteep banks on each ſide;" but ſhould the Bye-Stannder refuſe the invitation to try the experiment, I muſt inform him that a gentleman (I mean Mr. Macrae, of Prince William) was at my houſe a few years ſince, when the family at noon-day were alarmed with the ſhrieks of a female near the ſpot where Williams loſt his life—the circumſtances which excited grief to a mind of her delicate ſenſibility was no leſs unfortunate than the melancholy inſtance before us. —They were the convulſive agonies of a woman bemoaning her hapleſs fate. As I eſteem the unhappy ſufferer, it is with pain I develope this occurrence.—I will drop the curtain on the cauſe of her "ſad variety of woe," and conſign the circumſtances to oblivion.—I beg leave to offer a caution to the Bye-Stander; it is a friendly one, not the offſpring of heated imagination, but diſpaſſionate coolneſs; to beware of intemperate inſinuations, eſpecially when the character of a Lady is the ſubject of diſcuſſion; ſuch illiberality of ſentiment creates reſentment, which too often produces ſerious effects.—The injured Lady I have long known—I honour her virtues, and eſteem her actions—I have ſtill left one ſpark of animal fire, kindle it not—I wiſh to ſuppreſs it. Oh! ſlander—thou deteſted fiend—the immortal Shakeſpeare has tranſmitted thy baneful effects which hoary time can ne'er diſſolve.

———————————— 'Tis ſlander:
Whoſe edge is ſharper than the ſword, whoſe tongue
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile; whoſe breath
Rides on the poſting winds, and doth belye
All corners of the World—Kings, Queens and States,
Maids, matrons, nay the ſecrets of the grave
This viperous ſlander enters. ————

G. CHAPMAN.

February 14, 1791.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL, *&c.*

THE EXCISE.

WHAT's the matter? ſaid I to BALBUS, whom I found in a violent paſſion. Don't you know, ſaid he, that Congreſs have paſſed an Exciſe-Law? And what then?—Why, ſaid he, we ſhall immediately have exciſe-men. Did you ever hear, ſaid I, of a tax that collected itſelf?

After leaving BALBUS, I met CRAMBULO. Well, exclaimed CRAMBULO, what I predicted is come to paſs! We fought to prevent an Exciſe, and now we are to have one with a wineſs! True, ſaid I, we fought *Great Britain*, for inſiſting that ſhe had a right to make laws in LONDON, to bind us in AMERICA, and I hope none of us would be backward to fight her again were ſhe to take the ſame wild notion into her head; but, ſurely, it made no part of our quarrel with *Great-Britain*, nor did we ever mention it to her, that there was the leaſt impropriety in an *Engliſh* Parliament raiſing money from the inhabitants of *England* by an Exciſe. Stuff! ſaid a little man, who ſtood at CRAMBULO's elbow, an Exciſe is an Exciſe, let who will lay it. Well, I replied, I always believed that there was a material difference between a tax impoſed by one's repreſentatives, having a right to impoſe it, and one laid by a foreign power and collected by a foreign authority, having no right to impoſe it. Suppoſe there is a difference, ſaid the little man, ſtill it is an Exciſe, that you won't deny; nor will you deny that an Exciſe is the horror of a free ſtate. I do not know, ſaid I, any *free ſtate* in the world in which there are not twenty greater horrors than an Exciſe; nor any free ſtate in which this horror does not exiſt, in a much greater degree than in the law propoſed by Congreſs. Government cannot be ſupported without taxes, and this one, as modified, is freer from exceptions than any other that can be ſuggeſted.

I had juſt eſcaped from CRAMBULO and the little man, when I fell in with IGNARUS. Fine doings! ſaid IGNARUS; but I'll never ſubmit, you may depend upon it, to an Exciſe-Officer's entering my houſe, or breaking open my doors, at his pleaſure! And you may depend upon it, ſaid I, that the caſe can never happen. Why not? ſaid IGNARUS. Becauſe, ſaid I, the Exciſe-Law, which has terrified you ſo, gives to the officers who are to collect it no ſuch power.

I turned a corner and met RUMOR. So, friend! ſaid he, in a kind of whiſper, the Exciſe is come among us, and we ſhall be ate up with Exciſe-Officers. Have you calculated their number? ſaid I. No, ſaid RUMOR. I have not read the ſcheme, and you know I never ſtudy ſuch things. Well then, ſaid I, you may take my word for it, that had Congreſs laid a land-tax inſtead of an Exciſe, there muſt have been three land-tax-officers where there will be one exciſe-man.

CANDIDUS is a man of a different caſt. He has abilities, and might have been uſeful, had not the ſituation of his affairs made confuſion more neceſſary to him than order. I met him as I turned the corner of a ſquare. Well CANDIDUS, I have juſt left your friends BALBUS, CRAMBULO, the little man (naming him) IGNARUS and RUMOR, in a violent paſſion with the Exciſe-Law. Blockheads! fools! ſaid CANDIDUS. You gave them pepper fifteen years ago, in the *Canada* Addreſs, and now they ſhow ſome of its effects. What! ſaid I, do you favour the Exciſe? Do I favour the Exciſe? he replied in his uſual manner. I hate it, and the government which framed it! I thought ſo, ſaid I; but you can give a reaſon for your hatred. Let me aſſign what reaſon I may, ſaid CANDIDUS, you will believe but one, that I hate the Exciſe, becauſe it ſtrengthens government by effectually providing for it's neceſſities; and the government which lays it, becauſe it is a GOVERNMENT OF VIGOUR. Be aſſured, ſaid I to CANDIDUS, taking him cordially by the hand, it would give me pleaſure to ſee you in a ſituation to like both the one and the other.

* * * * *.

February 16, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, to his friend in this city.

"You, my dear ſir, are happily remote from the odious ſight of Guinea ſhips—"thoſe floating ſhops for the ſale of human fleſh"—but ſome of the inhabitants of Newport, prompted by the baſeſt avarice, are determined to perſiſt in the trade till Congreſs ſhall think proper to forbid it. Diſintereſted and judicious men in Newport aver, that one half of the capital employed at that place in the African ſlave trade, if applied to ſome branch of manufactures, would not only be productive to the proprietors, but afford a permanent and comfortable ſupport to great numbers of poor people, who are now ſuffering.

"You will excuſe me if I detain you to ſay, that I lately had an interview with a young gentleman, who officiated as ſurgeon on board a Guinea ſhip, which ſailed from this ſtate in the ſummer 1789—The relation he gave me of the inhuman traffick, perfectly accords with the repreſentation of Clarkſon and others—This young gentleman ſays, that ſeveral of the ſlaves plunged into the ſea while they lay on the coaſt, and endeavoured to drown themſelves; one effected it, and the others were taken on board; one ſlave they purchaſed never ſpoke, but pined to death; 12 or 14 died on the paſſage to the Weſt-Indies; and he alſo mentioned an action of the Captain's which would have diſgraced a ſavage, but which is almoſt inſeparably connected with the horrid commerce; he ordered his boat to be diſguiſed by ſome alteration in her rigging, and then ſent to windward till ſhe was entirely unperceived by ſome of the natives, who were amuſing themſelves in their canoes near the ſhore, the boat came down amongſt them before the wind, and ſtole two of the negroes, who were brought on board. The unhappy and injured natives, in order to avenge this outrage on the moſt ſacred and endearing rights of their countrymen, aſſembled a number of canoes and attempted to board the ſhip, but were repulſed with the loſs of three killed and a number wounded—Such conduct requires no comment to excite the indignation of every man of feeling; but with what deteſtation muſt it be viewed by every American, who is ſo tenderly alive to the moſt diſtant appearance of an infringement of his own rights! An inſpired apoſtle has ranked "men ſtealers" in the odious catalogue of "murderers of fathers and mothers, and perjured perſons"—and if receivers are as bad as thieves, in what an abhorrent point of view muſt we conſider the black trade!—The great body of the people in this ſtate are extremely averſe to it; but many perſons in Newport, and a number of influential characters in Providence, ſeem determined to ſupport it till *Congreſs interfere and forbid it.*"

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 17.

On Friday laſt the inhabitants of this Town and Neighbourhood enjoyed once more the heart-felt ſatisfaction of celebrating the Anniverſary of the SAVER OF HIS COUNTRY, *by an elegant Ball at Mr. Wiſe's Tavern. The meeting was numerous and brilliant. Joy beamed in every countenance. Sparkling eyes—dimpled cheeks, dreſſed in ſmiles, prompted by the occaſion, with all the various graces of female beauty, contributed to heighten the pleaſure of the ſcene. At an intereſting moment, a Portrait of the* PRESIDENT, *a ſtriking likeneſs, was ſuddenly exhibited. The illuſtrious* Original *had been often ſeen in the ſame room, in the mild character of a Friend, a Neighbour, a pleaſed and pleaſing Gueſt. The ſong of "God bleſs* GREAT WASHINGTON!—*Long live* GREAT WASHINGTON!"—*ſucceeded. In this vocal Prayer* many Voices, *and* all Hearts, *united. May it not be breathed in vain!*

Extract of a letter from Joſeph Fenwick, *Eſq. Conſul of the United States, at the port of Bourdeaux, dated Nov.* 8, 1790, *addreſſed to his friend in Providence,* [*R. I.*].

"There is a uſage at this port, which allows on all bills of lading, filled with primage and average accuſtomed, ten per cent. on the freight; ſay five to the Captain for primage, and five to the ſhip for average. As this occaſions frequent and diſagreeable diſputes here, between the Captains and Conſignees, and often ſubjects the freighter to a charge he is not aware of, I beg leave to ſuggeſt, that it would be well to ſtipulate, on the bill of lading, what is to be allowed, to either the Captain or Ship, over and above the freight. As this is not generally known in America, and the information may intereſt your merchants in general, I beg that it may be inſerted in the different newſpapers throughout the United States."

The weekly theme propoſed to the Scholars of the Alexandria Academy, previous to the anniverſary of the BIRTH of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES was, "What are the advantages reſulting from celebrating the BIRTH-DAYS of diſtinguiſhed Heroes?" The Prize contended for, was a Ticket to the BIRTH-NIGHT BALL. Meſſrs. *William Noland, Cuthbert Powell, John V. Weylie, John Herbert, George W. Craik,* and *Robert Lowry,* evidently diſtinguiſhed themſelves for propriety of ſentiment and beauty of compoſition. The two former were thought ſuperior—and lots being drawn for the preference, fortune determined in favour of Mr. *William Noland.* Maſter *John V. Weylie,* who is one of the Scholars taught by the PRESIDENT's bounty, has equal if not ſuperior merit to any of the reſt. And, although we by no means conſider his piece, which is in the form of a letter, as a ſpecimen of finiſhed compoſition, yet, conceiving that it has conſiderable merit, for a ſtudent of his age and ſtanding, we ſhall give it a place in our next.

PHILIP MARSTELLER, Eſq; is elected Mayor of this Town, for the preſent year.

OLNEY WINSOR, Eſq; Recorder.

JESSE TAYLOR,
DENNIS RAMSAY,
Wm. HUNTER, Jun.
JOHN MURRAY, } Eſqr's, Aldermen.

Meſſrs. PETER WISE,
BENJAMIN SHREVE,
Wm. PATTON,
NICHOLAS HANNAH,
THOMAS PORTER,
Wm. HUNTER, } Common-Council Men.

☞ A meeting of the Citizens is requeſted at the Court-Houſe to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock, in order to determine upon the propriety of applying to the next Court for permiſſion to inoculate in this Town for the Small-Pox.

Cap. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST,

ARRIVED.

Schooner Polly, Knight, Salem.

SAILED.

Brig Bellhaven, Sweet, York-River.
Brig Cincinnatus, Cox, Havre-de-grace.
Sloop Polly, Ellwood, Philadelphia.
Schooner Bee, Oſbourn, Salem.

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY next, will be expoſed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

Wet & Dry Goods.

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, Feb. 17. 1791.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed that a ſtatement of the receipts and diſburſements of the Dramatic Society is lodged in the hands of the Editors of this Paper. It ſhould have appeared in public print, but that a majority of the Society were againſt that mode of exhibiting their tranſactions. We reſpect and revere the friends and enlightened patrons of our Inſtitution, whilſt we deſpiſe and contemn the blundering ſtrifturers of our innocent amuſements.

At the firſt formation of our ſociety, we anticipated the pleaſing idea of being both entertaining and profitable to our fellow citizen; inſtead of which we have had the mortification of ſeeing our beſt endeavours ridiculed and reprobated by a tranſient, officious, incongruous junto, no way intereſted, nor by any means capable of judging of the merits or demerits of the buſineſs.

We ſubſcribed, in the infancy of our affairs, Ten Pounds towards erecting a ſteeple to the Preſbyterian Church, under an idea that with proper encouragement our funds would be adequate; the reverſe has happened. Therefore what we have we will give, when that ſteeple is begun. In behalf of the Dramatic Society, I am the Public's obedient ſervant,

N. HANNAH.

Alexandria, February 15, 1791.

WILL BE SOLD, on the 25th inſt. if fair, if not, the next fair day,

ALL the PERISHABLE PROPERTY of *Philip Alexander*, deceaſed, on ſix months credit; bonds, with approved ſecurity will be required; the bonds to bear intereſt from the date. All perſons who have claims on ſaid eſtate are once more required to bring in their accounts properly atteſted; and all thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances, or I ſhall be neceſſitated to compel them.

WILLLIAM WASHINGTON, Adm'r.

February 10. 1791.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber, in Northumberland County, in the month of October laſt, *a Negro Man* named GEORGE, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſlender made, and had a variety of clothes when he went off; is fond of liquor, and will be often intoxicated when he has means to get his favourite drink; he is a great ſnuff-taker, is ſenſible and ingenious, a very good waiter, and handy about horſes and carriages, having been a driver; was born in Fairfax County, and formerly belonged to *Benjamin Dulany*, Eſq; and afterwards to Capt. *Richard Conway*. I will give the above Reward if brought home, or ſecured in Alexandria Gaol.

JOSEPH CONWAY.

Feb. 14, 1791.

N. B. If put in gaol in Alexandria, Capt. *Richard Conway* will pay the Reward. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

The Seventh day of March next, at Dumfries, in Virginia,

The Noted thorough-bred HORSE

Rockingham,

WHO was bred by the late General Nelſon. Twelve months credit will be given on bond with good ſecurity: His age, pedigree and performances, will then be made appear to the purchaſer. If he is not ſold at the time above mentioned, I will at that time farm him out.

LAW. TALIAFERRO.

Orange County, January 28, 1791. 2w.

TO BE LET,

MY DWELLING-HOUSE on Fairfax Street, Alexandria. It is a very convenient one, and every way ſufficient for the accommodation of a large family. For terms enquire of Capt. JOHN HAWKINS, in Alexandria, or of WILLIAM BAKER.

The Lodge, Prince George's County, Maryland, Jan. 20, 1791. (t. f.)

POET'S CORNER.

From a late Irish News-Paper.

INSTRUCTIONS TO A PORTER.

By the late Mr. BEDINGFIELD, *of Newcastle.*

YOU, to whose care I've now consign'd
My house's entrance, caution use,
While you discharge your trust, and mind
Whom you admit, and whom refuse.

Let no fierce passions enter here,
Passions the raging breast that storm,
Nor scornful *Pride*, nor servile *Fear*,
Nor *Hate* nor *Envy's* pallid form.

Should *Av'rice* call—you'll let her know
Of heap'd-up riches I've no store,
And that she has no right to go
Where *Plutus* has not been before.

Lo! on a visit hither bent,
High-plum'd *Ambition* stalks about;
But, should he enter, sweet *Content*
Will give me warning—shut him out.

Perhaps the *Muse* may pass this way;
And tho' full oft I've bent the knee,
And long invok'd her magic sway,
Smit with the love of harmony;

Alone tho' she might please—yet still
I know she'll with *Ambition* come;
With lust of Fame my heart she'll fill,
She'll break my rest—I'm not at home.

There is a rascal old and hideous,
Who oft (and sometimes not in vain)
Close at my gate has watch'd assiduous,
In hopes he might admittance gain:

His name is *Care*—if he should call,
Quick out of doors with vigour throw him,
And tell the miscreant once for all,
I know him not—I ne'er will know him.

Perhaps then *Bacchus*, foe to *Care*,
May think *he'll* sure my favour win;
His promises of joy are fair,
But false—you must not let him in.

But welcome that sweet power, on whom
The young *Desires* attendant move;
Still flush'd with Beauty's vernal bloom,
Parent of bliss, the *Queen of Love*.

O! you will know her, she has stole
The lustre of my *Celia's* eye;
Admit her, hail her—for my soul
Breathes double life when she is nigh.

If then stern *Wisdom* at my gate
Should knock with all her formal train,
Tell her I'm busy—she may wait,
Or, if she chooses—call again.

ANECDOTE.

A CLERGYMAN, who in the Matrimonial Lottery had drawn much worse than a *blank*, and, without the patience of Socrates, had to encounter the turbulent spirit of Xantippe, was interrupted in the middle of a *Curtain-Lecture*, by the arrival of a pair, requesting his assistance to introduce them to the *blessed* state of Wedlock. The poor Priest, actuated at the moment by his own feelings and particular *experience*, rather than a sense of canonical duty, opened the book, and began "*Man, that is born of a Woman, hath but a short time to live, and is full of trouble, &c. &c.*" repeating the *burial* Service. The astonished Bridegroom exclaimed "Sir! Sir! you mistake, I came here to be *married*, not *buried!*" "Well (replied the Cleryyman) if you insist on it, I am *obliged* to marry you—but, believe me, my friend, you had *better* be *buried*."

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Tuesday night, the 4th inst. *a Mulatto Woman*, named LUCE, aged about 25 years; is a remarkably well-looking wench, being stout and active. She may be immediately known by examining her hands and arms, having very considerable scars, occasioned by falling in a fire. She is an artful, insinuating woman, and has been entirely accustomed to house-work—Has taken with her a variety of cloaths, consisting of two suits of green cotton, 1 calico gown, 1 white ditto, 1 black do. 1 calico jacket and petticoat, 1 white do. 1 green durant petticoat, 1 pair of black calamanco shoes, 1 pair of leather do 1 black beaver hat, and a number of other things. She affects to be of the Methodist religion, and it is probable may be harboured by some of her own colour of that persuasion.—I will give the above reward to any person delivering her to me at Broad-Creek, or *Three Guineas* for securing her in any gaol.

WILLIAM LYLES.

Maryland, Prince-George's County, Broad Creek, January 7, 1791.

☞ *WANTED,*

A Tutor of a good moral character capable of teaching the Classics, and who can also teach Arithmetic and Writing. The School not to exceed eight Scholars, and to be ready to begin about the 15th of next month. Such a person may meet with a genteel Salary, by applying to

JOHN TURBERVILLE.

Westmoreland County, near the head of Nomany River, Feb. 3, 1791.

ALEXANDRIA STREET-LOTTERY:

Authorized by an Act of Assembly to raise Money to PAVE the STREETS of the Town.

Scheme.

FIRST CLASS.

		Dols.		*Dols.*
1	Prize of	500	is	500
2		100	are	200
5		50		250
10		20		200
22		10		220
500		3		1500
		Last drawn Blank,		130
2500		2 Dols. to be paid in Tickets of 2d Class,		5000
3040	Prizes,			8000
6960	Blanks, at 1 Dol. to be paid in Tickets of the 4th Class, or Cash, at the Option of the Managers.			
		Deduction,		2000
10,000	Tickets at 1 Dol. each,			10,000

SECOND CLASS.

		Dols.		*Dols.*
1	Prize of	1000	is	1000
2		300	are	600
3		100		300
6		50		300
10		30		300
20		20		400
50		10		500
100		6		600
500		4		2000
		Last drawn Blank,		500
2000		3 Dols. to be paid in Tickets of 3d Class,		6000
2692	Prizes,			12,500
5308	Blanks.	Deduction,		3500
8000	Tickets at 2 Dols. each,			16,000

THIRD CLASS.

		Dols.		*Dols.*
1	Prize of	1500	is	1500
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
5		100	are	500
8		50		400
12		20		240
30		10		300
40		8		320
80		6		480
500		5		2500
		Last drawn Blank,		500
2565		4 Dols. to be paid in Tickets of 4th Class,		10,260
3243	Prizes,			18,500
4757	Blanks.	Deduction,		5500
8000	Tickets at 3 Dols. each,			24,000

FOURTH CLASS.

		Dols.		*Dols.*
1	Prize of	3000	is	3000
1		1000		1000
2		500	are	1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
		Last drawn Blank,		1000
2599	Prizes,			26,040
5401	Blanks.	Deduction,		5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars, are			32,000

Raised by the 1st Class,	2000
2d,	3500
3d,	5500
4th,	5960
	16960
Deduct for Blanks in 1st Class,	6960
Remains for paving the Streets,	10,000

Which deduction is less than 12½ per cent.

A List of Prizes drawn in each Class, will be published, and such of them as are not demanded within four Months after publication, will be appropriated to the purposes intended by the Lottery.

The Managers present this SCHEME to the PUBLIC, and from the favourable prospects of advantage it holds forth to adventurers, as well as the general benefit that will be derived from the appropriation of the Money to the useful and necessary purpose of Paving the Streets, they flatter themselves that it will meet with general encouragement and approbation.

The First Class is so calculated, that the purchasers run no risk, as the Blanks will be received for Tickets in the fourth Class at their cost; through the whole of the Lottery, there are less than two Blanks to a Prize, and the deduction not 12½ per cent.

On a consideration of these circumstances, and also of the general accommodation that every person residing in or visiting the Town will receive from the Streets being paved, the Managers hope and expect they will be able to dispose of the Tickets of the First Class time enough to enable them to commence drawing on the fourth Monday in June next, at farthest. Should they be able to make sale of the Tickets sooner, the drawing will commence at an earlier day; of which notice will be given. The Managers pledge themselves to the Public for the punctual payment of all Prizes that may be drawn.

The managers of the former Lottery, for raising Money to be applied to the same purpose, having withdrawn their Scheme, from an opinion that the one now offered will be productive of more advantage to adventurers, as well as to the general object in view; the Managers of this Lottery therefore hope that those who have purchased Tickets in the former one will be equally desirous of forwarding the present, and that they may direct the Managers from whom they purchased, to vest at least as much Money in Tickets in this Lottery.

Josiah Watson, *William Hoagson,*
John Potts, Jun. *Olney Winsor.*
Jonathan Swift,

Alexandria, February 9, 1791.

TO BE RENTED,

For a few Years,

MY HOUSES and LAND, adjoining the Town of Alexandria. The dwelling-house is neatly finished from the garret to the cellar; a good framed kitchen and office, a brick meat house and dairy, a two-story framed barn, and several other necessary buildings; a well of water, equal to any in Virginia, about 30 acres of wheat now sowed, from 8 to 10 acres in clover and orchard-grass: The whole of the land under a good post and rail fence; a fishing-landing, with a seine of 120 fathoms.

I have for sale one Tract of WOOD-LAND, lying within three miles of Town, containing 300 acres, which has been adjudged, by competent judges, to average from 15 to 20 cords of wood to the acre, which would sell, when cut, for far more than I ask for the land.—Also another Tract lying on Pimmitt's run, about six miles from Alexandria, three from George-Town, and two from the Little Falls, containing 287 acres. This tract is well timbered, and equal in point of soil to any land in this county not directly on the river, quite fresh, being only settled two years by a tenant, who pays £. 20 per annum for five years, (two years of which time have expired) and has obliged himself to make considerable improvements.—Also, 4,577 acres on the Scioto, patented and deeded by Military rights, being a part of the land set apart for the Officers and Soldiers of the Army—several unimproved LOTS in different parts of the Town of Alexandria.——Public Securities of any description, at their current value, will be received in payment, and the terms made easy, by applying to the subscriber.

BALDWIN DADE.

January 27, 1791.

☞ Five working NEGROES and twenty-five head of CATTLE may be had with the houses and farm. t. f.

Patowmack Lands

FOR SALE.

Resurvey	on Dogwood plains,	263¼
Do.	on Walnut Level,	255
Do.	on Horselick,	302½
Do.	on Sugar Bottom,	360½
		1181 acres.

The above lands are nearly adjoining, and situated in Washington County, Maryland, on Fifteen-Mile Creek, just at its junction with Patowmack river.—They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling-house, and a small plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Western Country, and is a fine stand for a tavern. Contiguous to these lands are small mountains, which must forever secure to the holders of them an inexhaustible range for stock. The navigation of the river is already perfected considerably above this property. They will be sold either for Cash, or upon Credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. WILLIAM BAKER, or

THOMAS H. HANSON.

Aug. 5, 1790.

TO BE SOLD, *in fee simple,*

THAT LOT of GROUND formerly held by *John Dowdall*, situate on Princess and St. Asaph streets, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Princess-street 63 feet, and on St. Asaph 176 feet 7½ inches, with an east and south front. There is on the south east corner of the lot, a large frame House, painted red, two stories high, with 4 rooms on a floor, with an excellent cellar under the whole divided into 4 apartments; two of these apartments have chimnies, and are intended for kitchens. The house is so calculated as to answer either for one or two tenements. There are, besides, on this lot, 5 small dwelling-houses, most of which are now rented out at £. 6 per annum each.

Cash, Country Produce, or Public Securities, will be taken in payment; or a reasonable credit will be allowed, on giving bond, with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.—For further particulars apply to HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

Alexandria, Dec. 9, 1790.

☞ They have also LOTS in different parts of the town, which they would rent on very low terms. t. f.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having full power to collect the debts due to GEORGE and ANDREW BUCHANAN & Co. at their late Bladensburgh STORE.—all persons indebted to these Gentlemen, by Bond, Note, or open Account, are earnestly requested to come and settle with me, without delay. After the very long indulgence that has already been granted, longer cannot reasonably be expected. All persons concerned will therefore please to comply with this request immediately; otherwise, suits will be brought without any respect.

JAMES M'CALLUM.

Bladensburgh, Jan. 28, 1791.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Esq; we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Cliff; one containing 65 acres; another 245½; the other 63½; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11½ acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill: It is an excellent mill seat; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made and there is a good mill-seat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes, the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grass; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavernkeeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The case with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack River upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan-Mountain and Short-Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¾ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t.

☞ A Variety of BLANKS to be had at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria: Printed by Hanson and Bond.